

# New Mines Coming to the Front in Gold Mountain District

The record for 1905 in the Gold Mountain district and the contiguous region which belongs to the great Mt. Baldy mineral belt, the greater portion of which is located in Piute county with an extension of miles into Sevier county, has not been an exciting one. It has been one of results, however, as the future will bear witness. The importance of the Gold Mountain-Marysville district as a gold-producing section has been preached for several years, just as has Bingham with reference to its copper possibilities. All that has been said for the latter has been verified many-fold already. All that has been and is being said for the Gold Mountain-Marysville country will just as surely be verified by the men and companies who are now pouring their money into the ground there. Much has been accomplished already, but the next two years will so far change the complexion of things down there that the mines of today will hardly be able to comprehend it. This must be so because the miles and miles of avenues that have pierced the mountains and opened the ledges are now being so shaped up that a tremendous tonnage of ore will be pouring out of them into the various milling plants provided to treat it within the time specified.

## District of Extra Merit.

Like Bingham, this country is not one for the poor man to make headway in. The average values of the ores are not high enough for that. But to the man and corporation of means, brains and energy, it offers a sure return on the money invested than any farming or manufacturing enterprise can safely guarantee. There is no longer any mystery concerning the ledge formations nor their general form of mineralization. The proper methods of treating the ores, which carry nothing but gold and silver, to speak of, has been pretty thoroughly worked out by the Annie Laurie and Sevier Consolidated companies. It has cost them not a little to work out this important factor of the business and those companies and men who are to follow these pioneers will be able to profit by their experiences. The tremendous amount of development work that has now been done in the camps has placed them where it is now possible for capital to step in and know just what it is buying. That being true, the boom to which the region is justly entitled cannot be long delayed.

It is not the purpose of this review to go into such detail of the year's accomplishments that the reader will become wearied. Columns could be written concerning the showings that have been made in the dozens of properties that have been under study and investigation. If it is possible to convince the would-be investor that this is a legitimate and safe field in which to operate, a region in which no bright expert can be placed at work without his being carried away by its possibilities, then The Herald will feel that its duty to the camp and those who have spent their time and money in bringing it to the front has been done.

## From Prospect to Bonanza.

Mines are seldom made in a day or a week or a year, and it is usually the rule that where a longer time is required to make a mine its life, after being made, is correspondingly longer. It is now six years or so since the Annie Laurie company was organized. The property was just such a prospect as are numerous others in the camp today when P. L. Kimberley and his associates paid \$210,000 for it after having spent \$50,000 or more in development under their bond. Since then the owners have more than paid themselves back the original cost of the property and have, from the earnings, opened up miles and miles of new ore bodies, built a town, mammoth milling plant, power plants, tramways, roads, etc., until today it is one of the biggest mines in the state and ready to begin earning bigger money than at any time in its career. The Annie Laurie is no better and no worse than numerous other properties in the district. It was been aggressively managed by men who knew its worth and who were not afraid to spend the money necessary to make it what it is. The camp is right now in need of more just such combinations.

## Sevier Consolidated Operations.

The Sevier Consolidated is a powerful combination headed by Seymour W. Tulloch of Washington, D. C., and Captain H. C. Lawrence. The foundation upon which the company was formed was the Sevier purchased from Charles Lammersdorf. The property had been productive and, from surface workings, gave the original owner a fortune. The ore was treated in a small mill which was later replaced by a larger plant by the present company. Within a year, however, it was seen that still greater provision must be made to handle the mammoth ore bodies that development work was constantly causing to grow larger, so it was determined to erect a large power plant and a modern mill that could be made to handle any tonnage desired. The first unit of this mill is now nearing completion, and by the time it is ready to run the power plant, said to be one of the finest in the state, will be ready to supply the energy for the mill, mining machinery, sawmills, and all other equipment necessary to the handling of such a proposition on an extensive scale. During the present season the company has spent more than \$100,000 in providing this new equipment, and when spring opens it will be in shape to begin its career as a dividend-earner of the first rank.

## Fine Properties Consolidated.

Within the last few weeks there has been a consolidation of four or five important groups of claims in this district, the deal having been engineered by Willard F. Snyder, the original promoter of the Annie Laurie company, and Walter James. The Holland, Surprise and other well known properties are included. Splendid bodies of ore are already opened in them and the plans of the new corporation, the Kimberly Mining company, contemplate the installation of machinery at the mouth of the Holland tunnel just as soon in the spring as the roads are open to hauling. Development will be crowded for a year and then the property will be equipped with a large milling plant, as is the Annie Laurie today. The operations of this company will result in the building of another town in the district and the employment of several hundred men before the close of 1907. The financing of this proposition is already practically completed and the expectation is that approximately \$250,000 will need to be expended before the mines are placed on a dividend-earning basis. More than that much has already been spent in their development, patenting etc.

Particular mention is made of this enterprise because it illustrates perfectly the confidence that men who

Annie Laurie Mill.



Sevier Con. Works.

know the district as they know their alphabets have in its future. Every dollar of the hundreds of thousands that have been spent on these properties up to the present time has come out of the pockets of local operators, and, be it said to their credit, local men will be the heaviest backers of the Gold Development company. It has been the enterprise through to a successful, money-making conclusion.

## Several Properties of Merit.

Other enterprises that are being prosecuted with diligence and every assurance of ultimate big reward are those conducted by the Mammoth Mining company, James Long manager; the Apex company, Gideon Snyder manager; the Madsen Gold Mining & Milling company; the Annie Laurie Extension, L. H. Outen manager; the Golden Treasure, J. T. Brecken manager, and several others. None of them has been making any particular noise, but in a majority of cases, at least, ore bodies of more than ordinary merit are being opened up or tunnels are being driven to reach them at depth. Honest work is being done all along the line, and that character of work in this district has never yet failed to bring substantial results.

## ON THE MARYSVALE SIDE OF THE CAMP

Adjoining the Gold Mountain district is the Marysville district. They belong together, as they cover the same great mineral belt and are separated only by the dividing ridges in the mountain for the convenience of miners.

## Consolidated Mercur's Good Year

The Consolidated Mercur mine at Mercur is a stalwart veteran of a pioneer camp. It occupies a peculiarly important position in Utah mining. It is one of a very few exclusive producers of gold in the state, and the leader of its class in points of value produced, profits earned and the magnitude of its operations. The holdings of the company include a group of properties formerly operated by different managements and a gigantic mill. The Consolidated interests have yielded by far the greater part of the \$12,000,000 of the yellow metal that has come from that historic district. It has also played an important part in the development of the cyanide process and the methods that have been here tried out and made good have been widely adopted in the chief gold-producing countries in the world. The cyanide process, be it remembered, is a chemical process by which gold is extracted from ores that fail to give colors in the prospector's pan. The values, however, respond to the assay's test, but are too fine to be saved by any of the mechanical methods employed by millmen. The Con. Mercur locality was originally known as Camp Floyd; later it was called Lewiston, and as such came into prominence as a silver-lead camp. Its present name, Mercur, came from the mercury found in the form of cinnabar in that region, and which is now a successful commercial product. Since the organization of the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines company over \$1,000,000 has been paid to its shareholders in dividends, and with the profits earned by the different properties prior to the consolidation the total dividends that have been paid aggregate over three and a quarter million dollars. It continues a regular earner and distributor of profits, and the encouraging feature of the proposition is that the present showings indicate that a period of prosperity will continue indefinitely to exist.

The company at present has on its payrolls over 400 men, to whom there is paid in wages nearly \$35,000 a month. Between 800 and 800 tons of ore are handled daily, from which is extracted \$2.97 per ton from \$3.95 ore, the loss in the tailings being measured by the difference of 98 cents. The gold production for the last fiscal year was \$728,703.86. The success of this property, as

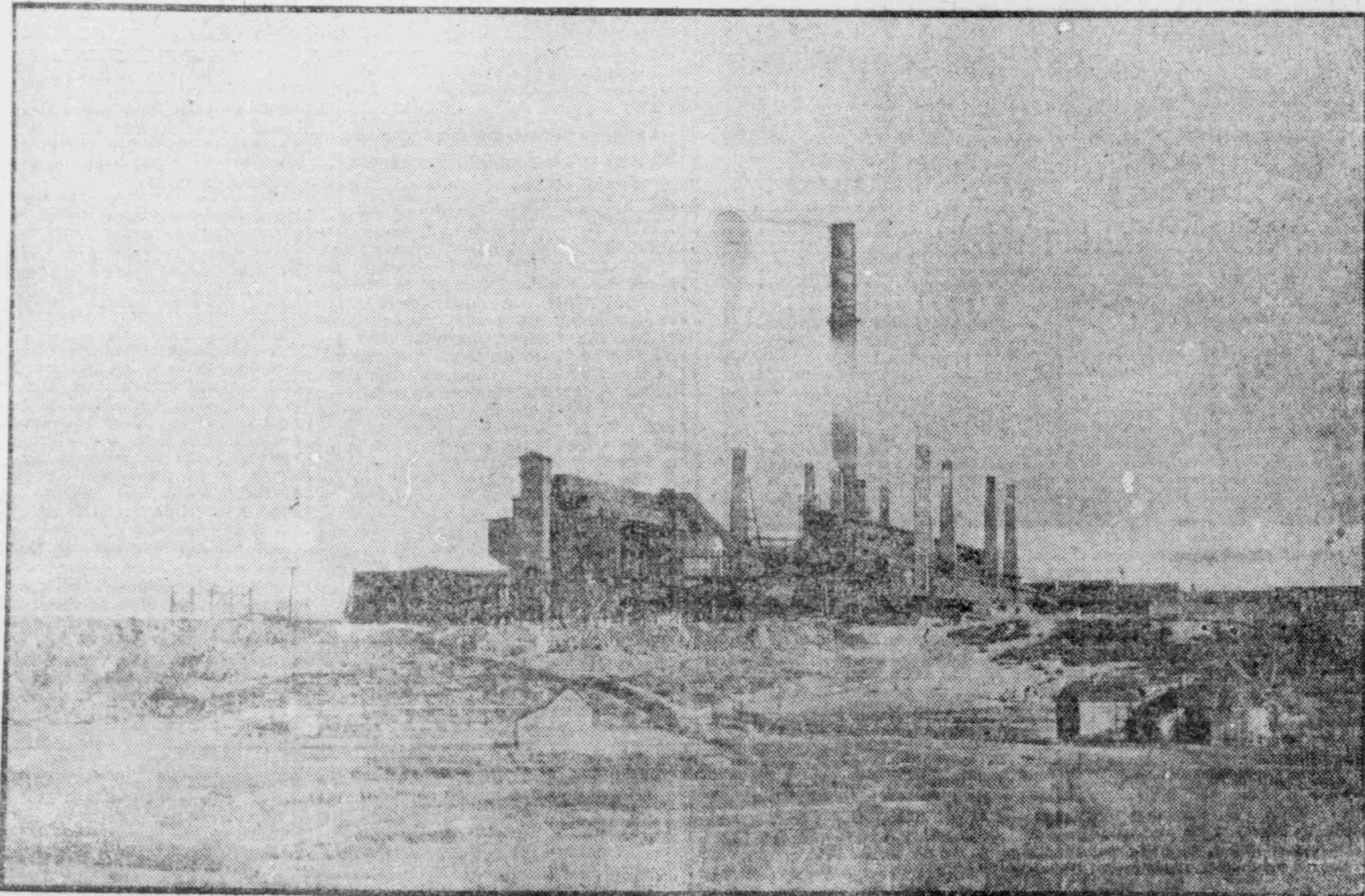
well as the camp, and particularly the cyanide process, is due largely, indeed almost entirely, to John Derr, president of the company, and E. H. Atris, a director, both of whom came from Nebraska in the '90s, and by persistent and intelligent work attained success and wealth. George H. Derr, the manager and a son of President Derr, has succeeded in the last two years in reinstating dividends, improving methods of extraction, enlarging the ore reserved, and dispelling the belief that existed for a time that the Con. Mercur mines had been exhausted to the extent that its profit-earning days were over.

Recent reports to the stockholders by the manager are a source of interest and encouragement, and these reports have been confirmed by the most substantial and convincing evidence known to shareholders, the earning of profits. These reports recite that much prospecting has been done in virgin ground and that a sufficient quantity of ore had been blocked out to supply the mill at full capacity for from two to three years. Much work that gave good results was also done by going back through old stopes and driving tunnels through caved ground. Still more recent work has resulted in finding large bodies of ore that carry the unusual values of \$9.60 per ton in gold. The prospects for still greater bodies were never better and the physical condition of the mine is said to have not been so good for several years.

## HIS SIX-DOLLAR VOICE.

E. S. Willard, the English actor, was one time rehearsing a stage hand to repeat the lines, "The count is waiting." Mr. Willard was not at all pleased with the man's manner of delivering the line, and in a full, rich voice Mr. Willard repeated the sentence and remarked that it would sound better if spoken just as he had spoken it. "If I could say it that way, I wouldn't be working for \$6 a week," remarked the stage hand. "Do you only get \$6 a week?" inquired the actor. "That's all," replied the stage hand. "Well," said Mr. Willard, "say it any way you please."

## Utah Consolidated Leads State in Dividends in 1905



Highland Boy Smelter.

The Utah Consolidated Mining company is pre-eminently entitled to be called the pioneer in copper mining and copper smelting in Utah. In this capacity it also brought about conditions that contributed largely to the development of Greater Bingham, which is Utah's largest and richest camp. Besides being a pioneer, the Utah Consolidated holds the front place for the year 1905 in earning profits, having within that time posted dividends to the enormous amount of \$1,850,000. Its mine is situated near the head of Bingham canyon and its smelter is near Murray. Locally both the mine and the smelter are referred to as the "Highland Boy," a name inherited from the company formerly owning the mine. The smelter operates exclusively on the company's own ores, and together they form one of the most gigantic mining enterprises in the west. It was late in the '90s when the present management acquired control of this mine, and it was not until a little over six years ago that the smelter was blown in, an act that signaled the beginning of copper production in Utah, which is rapidly becoming the state's largest source of revenue.

The ores of the mine are conveyed

over a 12,000-foot aerial tramway to tracks of the Rio Grande Western railway and thence over that road to the smelter, seventeen miles away. The ores of the mine, being rich in iron, are in a measure self-fluxing and do not require to be subjected to concentration. While ore of unusually high values has been encountered in the workings, they are for the most part measured by values found in sixty-five pounds of copper, one ounce of silver and \$1.75 in gold to the ton. The equipment at both the mine and smelter forms colossal affairs, and to produce and reduce the smelter's capacity of 750 tons a day they with the tramway work incessantly both night and day. While earnings and the tonnage output have increased, the expense of production has been gradually cheapened, and all the time the shareholders are informed by the management, so aggressive has been the development, that the ore reserve is growing larger each succeeding year. The mine is worked through a system of six tunnels, and the tremendous ore bodies present an imposing sight. The outlet is through the lowest tunnel, into which the ore is dropped through chutes from the levels above.

By means of a winze the ground has recently been explored 250 feet below the lower level where the vast ore deposits were found to continue, and it is said that the ore reserve now in sight aggregates about 1,000,000 tons. The largest of these bodies—and there are several of them—has a length of over 300 feet, is more than 250 feet wide and has been followed vertically 400 feet. To measure the possibilities of this property as well as its proven worth it should be remembered that the company has a vast acreage of virgin ground. The caving system, which originated in the Lake Superior region, as well as the system of square set rooms and filling, are used, and there is also employed a contract system, which gives satisfaction equally to the management and the employees. This property was originally worked at the surface for silver and lead. Later a cyanide plant was erected to save the gold in the oxidized ores, but with the appearance of copper sulphides the cyanide plant was abandoned and the smelting of copper began. The smelter buildings are constructed of steel, and the smelter proper and the converter buildings are connected

and an electric crane operates between these departments.

There are twenty McDougall roasters in commission and nine reverberatory furnaces. To three of the latter are attached boilers and other especially designed contrivances for the utilization of the waste gases. These gases serve the purpose of fuel, supplanting the use of coal to a great extent in the creation of power for all uses. Thus the fuel bill is reduced to a minimum.

The converter plant consists of three stands, while the power house is no insignificant part of the equipment. The latter contains, among other things, one 300-horse power blowing engine, two 400-horse power tandem compound engines, each of which is directly connected with a 200 k. w. Westinghouse generator, which supplies the electrical energy for the operation of fans and elevators, and for the tram cars used in the handling of ore and calcines, and the electric railway used in conveying the slag away. The power house also contains a hydraulic plant, used in the operation of the converters, and it also supplies power for the blacksmith and electrical shops. Ore bins holding 6,000 tons of ore are

located at the smelter, so that it can be kept running in case of a shutdown from any cause at the mine.

The company employs a force of over 700 men in all its operations, and its payroll is about \$55,000 a month.

During the last year a campaign of exterminating the purpose of preventing fumes and dust from the smelter has been conducted at great expense, the force for this work consisting of an engineer, three chemists and about a dozen helpers.

The system which will probably be adopted consists of scrubbing towers, where the smoke is taken from the furnaces. The gases are conveyed by a fan through the tower, where they encounter water that seeps through a series of shelves filled with coke.

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